20 miles. Hampton was watching our movements all the time, and it was here that he had a short correspondence with Sherman concerning the treatment of prisoners, in which threats were indulged by The Hampton to resort to extreme measures towards Federal soldiers captured by him in consequence of alleged violations of the laws of war. Fortunately such threats remained unexecuted. I believe about 25 miles of railroad north from Winnsboro S. C., was destroyed. Thus Sherman's second objective was successfully gained with no loss, comparatively speaking.

Gen. Slocum and the left wing of Sherman's army had reached Winnsboro on the 21st of February, and Gen. Sherman and the greater part of the right wing, under Howard, arrived on that day. The left wing had destroyed several hundred yards of railroad at Alston. My division co-operated with Kilpatrick's cavalry in destroying the railroad from Winnsboro nearly to Chester-20 miles. Kilpatrick was ordered by Sherman to move toward Charlotte, N. C., as if threatening that place. It was reported that Beauregard intended to concentrate all rebel forces in South and North Carolinathe remains of Hood's army and the troops under Bragg-at Charlotte and give battle to Sherman. It began to be reported also that a part of Hood's army, under Cheatham, was moving direct from Augusta, Ga., to Charlotte, N. C., and that Hardee was evacuating Charleston and moving by railroad via Florence, S. C., to Cheraw, on the Pedee River, to co-operate with or join Beauregard. The right wing had been ordered to march from Winnsboro for Cheraw and Fayetteville, and to cross the Catawba River at Peay's Ferry. The Fourteenth Corps was to cross the Catawba at Rocky Mount. The Twentieth Corps crossed the Catawba on the 23d of February at Rocky Mount, Gen. Sherman accompanying it. Kil patrick also crossed at Rocky Mount, and moved up northward toward Lancaster, S. C., to protect the flank of the left wing and keep

up the appearance of moving on Charlotte. Thus the whole army had turned eastward instead of moving on Charlotte. When the Fourteenth Corps reached the Catawba at Rocky Mount the river had-risen in consequence of heavy rains and carried away a part of the pontoon bridge laid for the Twentieth Corps, Some pontoons were lost entirely; others were torn out of the bridge and carried down stream, some of which were recovered. But still there were not enough to complete the bridge. Wagonboxes were taken and covered with canvas, but it was impossible to give them the necessary bouyancy to float heavy teams, wagons, and artillery. The delay became somewhat irritating. The Confederate cavalry were closing around us and annoying us a little, as foraging became dangerous after being confined to one spot for several days. There was even talk of the Fourteenth Corps being abandoned by Sherman and the main army, and ordered to march for some point on the seaçoast. If my memory is not at fault, Gen. Davis, commanding the corps, was instructed by Gen. Sherman to do this if the passage of the Catawba should prove impracticable within a certain fixed period. Fortunately, however, by a subsidence of the flood, the ingenuity and hard work of Col. George P. Buell and the troops detailed for the purpose, THE BRIDGE WAS FINALLY REPAIRED.

and we were enabled to cross on the 27th of February. It was necessary for our brigade to protect the bridge and the troops from the rebel cavalry while the crossing was in progress. The regiments of this brigade were drawn in from the line of battle around the bridgehead one at time and marched over the bridge to the east bank till but one regiment remained on the west side. Fortunately, the enemy were not enterprising at this time. They could have troubled us very seriously during this crossing. The troops that crossed first were so posted on the east bank as to protect those still crossing. Finally, it was necessary to take up the flooring of the bridge and cut it loose from the west bank and let it swing around to the east bank by the force of the current, leaving, however, boats enough at the west end to bring the troops still remaining there to guard that end of the bridge and to assist in cutting loose from the west bank. Then these men-the last remaining-took the boats and rowed over. They were carried down the river about two hundred yards by the swift current and stuck in the trees overhanging the water on the east bank. Some of the boats were necessarily abandoned here, but we saved the greater number. The last step in this dangerous and delicate operation was left till after sundown. It was my duty to command the rear-guard and superintend the cross-ing of the Catawba. We were detained several days at Rocky Mount, during which the Twentieth Corps remained in Camp at Hanging

Rock, having already crossed.

We were now ON HISTORIC GROUND. In this vicinity was Camden, where the patriot army of the Revolution under Gates was overthrown by the British under Lord Cornwallis. We were not far from King's Mountain, where the British were defeated by the backwoods hunters of North and South Carolina, under the lead of the staunch Daniel Morgan. The famous Tarleton and his reckless dragoons of the British army had traversed this region, and the wary and cunning Marion and the brave Sumter had fought and marched, advanced and retreated through these regions. I remember an old plantation house, occupied by several dignified and venerable ladies, which was pointed out as once the temporary headquarters of Lord Cornwallis when he was marching north into the ever-memorable trap set for him by Washington at Yorktown, Va. · Hauging Rock, too, was famous for some event of note in Revolutionary times. How the blood thrilled through my veins when, as a schoolboy, I read of the battle of the Cowpens, of King's Mountain, and other affairs in that glorious struggle of the ancestors of the Americaus. I wonder if present or future generations of school children will feel as I did then, when they shall read of the battles fought to preserve the Union which the Americans of 1776 created? It is certainly the best guarantee of the preservation of the Union and free Government, that all American children should be taught to rejoice over the success of the armies of the United States. This important lesson—the importance of the success of the Union causeshould be taught in all schools and all American histories. It was near Rocky Mount that this singular incident occurred: An elderly

ing. He was, in fact, attempting to ESCAPE FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY, with such valuables as he could carry about his person, on horseback. Among these was a lot | read thus: of jewelry belonging to his daughters. He was in charge of the guard, and at the guard tent. After an interview with him I found him a very intelligent gentleman, who expressed some very interesting views on the future of the South. Among other ideas he advanced for combinations of known characters, we find, men of the Southern States then in revolt against the United States would limit their ambition exclusively to State politics and State officers. That struck me as a reasonable and probable view. But after 20 years of light thrown on this question I cannot see that Mr. Pallmer's opinions are confirmed. It certainly seems now that National politics and National offices interest the statesmen, politicians and citizens of the States then in a state of war against the Union as deeply as they do those of the States that successfully defended the Government. This is a good sign, too. Were it otherwise, National patriots might still doubt the stability of the Government. But I must not forget Mr. Palmer. There was really no good object to be gained by detaining him as a prisoner. I invited him to dine with me and my staff, and treated him in all respects as a guest rather than's prisoner, and only insisted on disarming him. I took personal charge of his shotgun, in order that it should not be last, and sent him, with an escort, out of my lines, with strict orders to treat him kindly. Well, when "that cruel war was over," and it certainly was a cruel war, I was informed by a | confusion. It will stand thus: Mr. J. E. P. Doyle, a correspondent of the New York Horald, that Mr. Palmer was robbed of his jewelry by some Federal officers or soldiers, and that he actually expressed the belief that it was done with my connivance and complicity. and that all my courtesy and kindness towards him while in my custody were mere cloaks to the base crime of robbing him of his daughters' jewelry. It was deeply mortifying to hear that any man of my command had perpetrated so disgraceful an act as that of robbing an old man of family lewelry, but to hear that I was accused of being privy to the crime was an insult to which I had not the capacity to do justice in words. I returned the gun to the address he you that ciphers of this nature are readily gave me, but it was returned to me by the ex- | soluble, and to give you some insight into the press company, not having been taken from the rationale of their development. But be assured office, and I was informed by a friend of Mr. that the specimen before us appertains to the Palmer's that he was dead.

[To be continued.]

GOLD-BUG.

Cipher-Index to the Pirate's

Treasure.

BY EDGAR A. POE. [Printed by permission of A. C. Armstrong & Co. New York.]

"And yet," said Legrand, "the solution is by no means so difficult as you might be lead to imagine from the first hasty inspection of the characters. These characters, as any one might readily guess, form a cipher-that is to say, they convey a meaning; but then, from what s known of Kidd, I could not suppose him capable of constructing any of the more abstruse cryptographs. I made up my mind, at once, that this was of a simple species-such, however, as would appear, to the crude intellect of the sailor, absolutely insoluble without the key."

"And you really solved it?"

"Readily; I have solved others of an abstruseness ten thousand times greater. Circumstances, and a certain bias of mind, have led me to take interest in such riddles, and it may well be doubted whether human ingenuity can construct an enigma of the kind which human ingenuity may not, by proper application, resolve. In fact, having once established connected and | head-a bee-line from the tree through the shot legible characters, I scarcely gave a thought to legible characters and legible characters are legible characters. the mere difficulty of developing their import.
"In the present case—indeed, in all cases of secret writing-the first question regards the language of the cipher; for the principles of solution, so far, especially, as the more simple ciphers are concerned, depend upon, and are | livan's Island, for any building which went by varied by, the genius of the particular idiom. In general, there is no alternative but experiment (directed by probabilities) of every tongue | no information on the subject, I was on the known to him who attempts the solution, until the true one be attained. But with the cipher

now before us, all difficulty was removed by the signature. The pun upon the word 'Kidd' is appreciable in no other language than the English. But fer this consideration I should have begun my attempts with the Spanish and French, as the tongues in which a secret of this kind would most naturally have been written by a pirate of the Spanish main. As it was, I ssumed the cryptograph to be English. "You observe there are no divisions between the words. Had there been divisions, the task would have been comparatively easy. In such case I should have commenced with a collation

and analysis of the shorter words, and, had a predominant letters, as well as the least frequent. Counting all, I constructed a table, Of the character 8 there are 33.

19. 44 ‡) 16. . .. 13. 11. 92

"Now, in English, the letter which most frequently occurs is e. Afterwards, the succession runs thus: aoidhnrstuycfglmwbkpq z z. E predominates so remarkably that an individual sentence of any length is rarely seen, in which it is not the prevailing character.

"Here, then, we have, in the very beginning, the groundwork for something more than a mere guess. The general use which may be made of the table is obvious-but, in this particular cipher, we shall only very partially require its aid. As our predominant character is , we will commence by assuming it as the e of the natural alphabet. To verify the supposition, let us observe if the 8 be seen often in couples-for e is doubled with great frequency in English-in such words, for example, as 'meet,' 'fleet,' 'speed,' 'seen,' 'been,' 'agree,' &c. In the present instance we see it doubled no less than five times, although the cryptograph

"Let us assume 8, then, as c. Now, of all words in the language, 'the' is most usual; let us see, therefore, whether there are not repetitions of any three characters, in the same order of collocation, the last of them being 8. If we discover repetitions of such letters, so arranged. they will most probably represent the word 'the.' Upon inspection, we find no less than seven such arrangements, the characters being ;48. We may, therefore, assume that ; represents t, 4 represents h, and 8 represents e-the last being now well confirmed. Thus a great step has been taken.

"But, having established a single word, we are enabled to establish a vastly important point; that is to say, several commencements and terminations of other words. Let us refer. for example, to the last instance but one, in which combination ;48 occurs-pot far from the end of the cipher. We know that the ; immediately ensuing is the commencement of a word, and, of the six characters succeeding this the,' we are cognizant of no less than five. Let us set these characters down, thus, by the letters we know them to represent, leaving a space for the unknown-

t eeth. "Here we are enabled, at once, to discard the th' as forming no portion of the word commencing with the first t; since, by experiment of the entire alphabet for a letter adapted to the vacancy we perceive that no word can be formed of which this th can be a part. We are thus narrowed into

and, going through the alphabet, if necessary as before, we arrive at the word 'tree,' as the sole possible reading. We thus gain another letter, r, represented by (, with the words 'the

tree' in juxtaposition. "Looking beyond these words, for a short distance, we again see the combination ;48, and employ it by way of termination to what immediately precedes. We have thus this arrangement:

the tree :4(1234 the. contleman-a Mr. E. G. Palmer-was arrested or, substituting the natural letters, where by some of my men, because he was found in known, it reads thus: possession of a shotgun and apparently travelthe tree thri?3h the.

> we leave blank spaces, or substitute dots, we when the word 'through' makes itself evident at once. But this discovery gives us three new letters, o, u and g, represented by 1 ? and 3.

"Looking now, narrowly, through the cipher

" Now, if, in place of the unknown characters,

was that in the future he thought the gentle- not very far from the beginning, this arrange-83(88, or egree, which, plainly, is the conclusion of the word 'degree,' and gives us another letter, d, repre-

sented by f. "Four letters beyond the word 'degree,' we perceive the combination "Translating the known characters, and

representing the unknown by dots, as before, we read thus: an arrangement immediately suggestive of the word 'thirteen,' and again furnishing us with

two new characters, i and n, represented by 6 "Referring, now, to the beginning of the

cryptograph, we find the combination. "Translating, as before, we obtain

which assures us that the first letter is A, and that the first two words are 'A good.' "It is now time that we arrange our key, as far as discovered, in a tabular form, to avoid

> 5 represents a 3 " g

"We have, therefore, no less than 10 of the most important letters represented, and it will be unnecessary to proceed with the details of the solution. I have said enough to convince very simplest species of cryptograph. It now only remains to give you the full translation

of the characters upon the parchment, as unriddled. Here it is: " A good glass in the bishop's hostel in the devil's seat forty-one degrees and thirteen minutes northeast and by north main branch seventh limb east side shoot from the left eye of the death's-head a bee-line from

the tree through the shot fifty feet out." "But," said I, "the enigma seems still in as bad a condition as ever. How is it possible to extort a meaning from all this jargon about 'devil's seats,' 'death's-heads,' and 'bishop's hotels?"

"I confess," replied Legrand, "that the matter still wears a serious aspect, when regarded with a causual glance. My first endeavor was to divide the sentence in the natural division intended by the cryptographist."

"You mean, to punctuate it?" "Something of that kind."

"But how was it possible to effect this?" "I reflected that it had been a point with the writer to run his words together without divi- ion. sion, so as to increase the difficulty of solution. Now, a not over-acute man, in pursuing such an object, would be nearly certain to overdo the matter. When, in the course of his composition, he arrived at a break in his subject which would naturally require a pause, or a point, he would be exceedingly apt to run his characters, at this place, more than usually close together. If you will observe the MS. in the present instance, you will easily detect five such cases of unusual crowding. Acting upon this hint, I made the division thus:

" A good glass in the Biskop's hostel in the Devil's scat-forty-one degrees and thirteen minutes- laboring people." northeast and by north-main branch seventh limb east side-shoot from the left eye of the death's- a part of this conversation, but her face was

still in the dark."

"It left me also in the dark," replied Legrand, "for a few days; during which I made diligent inquiry, in the neighborhood of Sulthe name of the 'Bishop's Hotel;' for of course, I dropped the obsolete word 'hostel.' Gaining point of extending my sphere of search, and proceeding in a more systematic manner, when, one morning, it entered into my head, quite suddenly, that this 'Bishop's Hostel' might have some reference to an old family, of the name of Bessop, which, time out of mind, had held possession of an ancient manor-house, about four miles to the nortward of the Island. I accordingly went over to the plantation, and re-instituted my inquiries among the older negroes of the place. At length one of the most aged of the women said that she had heard of such a place as Bessop's Castle, and thought that she could guide me to it, but that it was not a castle, nor a tavern, but a high rock.

"I offered to pay her well for her trouble, and, word of a single letter occurred, as is most like-ly, (a or I, for example,) I should have consid-me to the spot. We found it without much ered the solution as assured. But, there being difficulty, when, dismissing her, I proceeded to no division, my first step was to ascertain the examine the place. The 'castle' consisted of an irregular assemblage of cliffs and rocks-one of the latter being quite remarkable for its hight as well as for its insulated and artificial appearance. I clambered to its apex, and then felt much at a loss as to what should be next

"While I was busied in reflection, my eyes fell upon a narrow ledge in the eastern face of rnaps a yard below the summit upon which I stood. This ledge projected about 18 inches; and was not more than a foot wide, while a niche in the cliff above it, gave it a rude resemblance to one of the hollowbacked chairs used by our ancestors. I made no doubt that here was the 'devil's seat' alluded to in the MS., and I now seemed to grasp the full secret of the riddle.

"The 'good glass,' I knew, could have reference to nothing but a telescope; for the word 'glass' is rarely employed in any other sense by seamen. Now here, I at once saw, was a telescope to be used, and point of view, admitting no variation, from which to use it. Nor did I hesitate to believe that the phrases, 'fortyone degrees and thirteen minutes,' and 'northeast and by north,' were intended as directions for the leveling of the glass. Greatly excited by these discoveries, I hurried home, procured a telescope, and returned to the rock.

"I let myself down to the ledge, and found that it was impossible to retain a seat upon it except in one particular position. This fact confirmed my preconceived idea. I proceeded to use the glass. Of course, the 'forty-one degrees and thirteen minutes' could allude to nothing but elevation above the visible horizon, since the horizontal direction was clearly indicated by the words, 'northeast by north.' This latter direction I at once established by means of a pocket-compass; then, pointing the glass as nearly at an angle of 41 degrees of elevation as I could do it by guess, I moved it cautiously up or down, until my attention was arrested by a circular rift or opening in the foliage of a large tree that overtopped its fellows in the distance. In the center of this rift I perceived a white spot, but could not, at first, distinguish what is was. Adjusting the focus of the telescope, I again looked, and now made

it out to be a human skull. "Upon this discovery I was so sanguine as to consider the enigma solved; for the phrase 'main branch, seventh limb, east side,' could refer only to the position of the skull upon the tree, while 'shoot from the left eye of the death's-head' admitted, also, of but one interpretation, in regard to a search for buried treasure. I perceived that the design was to drop a bullet from the left eye of the skull, and that a bee-line, or, in other words, a straight line, drawn from the nearest point of the trunk through 'the shot,' (or the spot where the bullet fell,) and thence extended to a distance of 50 feet, would indicate a definite point-and beneath this point I thought it at least possible that a deposit of value lay concealed."

"All this," I said, "is exceedingly clear, and, although ingenious, still simple and explicit. When you left the Bishop's Hotel, what then?"
"Why, having carefully taken the bearings of the tree, I turned homewards. The instant that I left 'the devil's seat,' however, the circular rift vanished; nor could I get a glimpse of it afterwards, turn as I would. What seems to me the chief ingenuity in this whole business, is the fact (for repeated experiment has convinced me it is a fact) that the circular opening in question is visible from no other attainable point of view than that afforded by

the narrow ledge upon the face of the rock. "In this expedition to the 'Bishop's Hotel' I had been attended by Jupiter, who had, no doubt, observed, for some weeks past, the abstraction of my demeanor, and took especial care not to leave me alone. But, on the next day, getting up very early, I contrived to give him the slip, and went into the hills in search of the tree. After much toil I found it. When I came home at night my valet proposed to give me a flogging. With the rest of the adventure I believe you are as well acquainted as

"I suppose," said I, "you missed the spot, in the first attempt at digging, through Jupiter's stupidity in letting the bug fall through the right instead of through the left eye of the

Precisely. This mistake made a difference of about two inches and a half in the 'shot'that is to say, in the position of the peg pearest the tree; and had the treasure been beneath the 'shot,' the error would have been of little moment; but 'the shot,' together with the nearest point of the tree, were merely two points for the establishment of a line of direction; of course the error, however trivial in the beginning, increased as we proceeded with the line, and by the time we had gone 50 feet, threw us quite off the scent. But for my deepseated impressions that treasure was here somewhere actually buried, we might have had all

our labor in vain." "But your grandiloquence, and your conduct in swinging the beetle-how excessively odd! I was sure you were mad. And why did you insist upon letting fall the bug, instead of a bullet, from the skull?"

"Why, to be frank, I felt somewhat annoved by your evident suspicions touching my sanity, and so resolved to punish you quietly, in my own way, by a little bit of sober mystification. For this reason I swung the beetle, and for this reason I let it fall from the tree. An observation of yours about its great weight suggested the latter idea." "Yes, I perceived; and now there is only one

point which puzzles me. What are we to make

of the skeletons found in the hoie?" "That is a question I am no more able to answer than yourself. There seems, however, only one plausible way of accounting for them -and yet it is dreadful to believed in such atrocity as my suggestion would implyo It is clear that Kidd-if Kidd indeed secreted this tressure, which I doubt not-it is clear that he must have had assistance in the labor. But this labor concluded, he may have thought it expedient to remove all participants in his secret. Perhaps a couple of blows with a mattock were sufficient, while his coadjutors were busy in the pit; perhaps it required a of this remarkable curative agent, will be sent

[The end.]

dozen-who shall tell?'

WM. SIMPSON'S DAUGHTER. What Made Her the Most Subdued Passenger on the To Train.

[Youth's Companion.] At Albany two ladies dressed in the extreme of fashion, entered the car. Their manners indicated great iffectation and consequent shallewness. The only on eccupied seat in the car was directly behind a quitt-looking lady, evidently from the country. Her dress was of calico, her bonnet of plain straw, and her gloves were of cofton. She could not, however, have looked neater, and she had a good, honest face. As the fashionable ladies adjusted their draperies in the draced pied seat, one of them

said to the other:18 "Don't you think it too bad that there are such poor accommedations on railroad trains

"How-in what way?" asked her compan-"Why, here we are crowded up with all classes of people, some of them so common. Look at that person in front of us." "Horrid, isn't she?"

" Perfectly dreadful."

"Looks like a common laborer." "How annoying to have to come in contact with such people.' "Belongs to some ordinary family. If one could only exclude one's self from such persons when traveling even short distances! I sup-

pose it's horrid in me to say it, but I have all my life had such a repugnance to common The lady in the calico dress must have heard perfectly composed. At that moment an elderly man in the home-spun and home-made garments of a farmer came down the aisle. He

stopped before the ladies of fashion, closely scrutinized the features of the one having 'such a repugnance to common people," and, just as the train stopped at a station, cried out loud enough to be heard by every person in "Lookee hyar, haint you old Bill Simpson's darter? But I know you air 'thout askin.' How de do, anyhow? You don't change a speck. Got the same nose you had when you

an' yer dinner for helpin' my younguns dig taters! Ho! ho! ho!" The young lady had dropped her beaded vail and was nervously biting at her fan, but the

wor a little gal o' 12 or 15 years, trottin' b'ar-

foot round my old farm in Podunk County.

Yer mind how I youst ter give yer two bits o'day

old farmer went on heedlessly: "They's ben a mighty change since then. Your pap went out to Coloraday an' made a big fortin' thar, an' I hear you live in great style. But Bill Simpson aint the man ter fergit old frens, an' you tell 'im that you've saw old Jack Billings, what youst to give him a-menny a day's work when he was so pore his fam'ly had ter wait till the hens laid 'fore they could hev any breakfast. You kin remember that yerse!f,

"An' there wa'n't nobody gladder than me when yer pap did git rich so sudden, for he was a mighty hardworkin' blacksmith, an' always pore 'cause of bad luck. "My wife sez she lost an awful good wash-

woman when yer ma moved, a'-I git off here. Good-by! good-by!" The meekest, most subdued person on that Simpson's darter."

> A New Phrase. [Southern Bivouac.]

It will be remembered that a curious habit prevailed among the soldiers, in the latter part of the war, of designating their respective companies and battalions by the queer names of outfit" and "lay-out," while they would call a

brigade a "shebang."

The story goes that Gen. Polignac, the noble Frenchman who so generously espoused the cause of the South and served her with distinguished bravery to the last, that the General was once accosted by a bright-eyed creole boy, who aunounced that he had just returned from a furlough, and wished to know where he could find Col. Censir's "lay-out."

"Col. Censir's what?" shouted the General, his eyes bulging with astonishment.

"Col. Censir's 'lay-out,'" repeated the lad; it belongs to your 'shebang.'"
"Well, I hope to land in —," ejaculated Polignac, who, when excited, sometimes became profane, "it I know what ze little diable mean! I have been educate all my life in ze armee. I have hear of ze compagnie, ze battalion, ze brigade, and ze division, but I agree to be d—n to h—l, if I eyer hear of ze 'lay-out' or ze 'shebang' before."

They Had Been Filled with Kerosene. [Milling World.]

An agent for the sale of hand grenades visted Glen Falls recently and advertised an exhibition of his fire annihilators. A match having been applied to a pile of inflammable material, Mr. Agent made a speech extolling his wares, and, reaching for a grenade, threw it on the pile. Instantly the flames leaped upwards, and with consternation he threw another and another, the fire at each crash growing fiercer, until the supply was exhausted. Then it transpired that the practical jokers of the town had drawn the contents of each bottle, and filled it with kerosene. It cost the agent six bettles of champagne to make himself solid with the boys, and the next exhibition met with better success.

[Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.] The race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. The umpire can generally

be bought. What He Should Do. [Boston Post.]

John Roach had better open a misfit parlor. About a Broken-Down Invalid, and How He Re-

One of the busiest editors in Philadelphia, and one most thoroughly devoted to his work, is Rev. Victor L. Conrad, of that widely circulated religious paper, the Lutheran Observer. He is the office-editor, with all of the most exacting work on his hands. He became, in consequence, a brokendown invalid; but is now in as good health, and as able to go through with his arduous duties, as at any time in his life. A press reporter who called upon Mr. Conrad, gives, in substance, the following account of his interview with that gentleman. in which he spoke of his loss of health through overwork, and of his subsequent complete restoration; and consented, in the interest of overworked editors, brokendown literary men, and exhausted men of business, to have his

narrative made public. He said : faction. I realized that something must be done promptly, or I would become a confirmed into the experience of others I knew something of Compound Oxygen; especially in the case of a Mrs. Kelley, daughter of Col. Howell. "By long and unremitting overwork I was

"To make a long story short, I began the treatment. Improvement was slow, but very bow;) "but I never yet met with any one" (a the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris. good-for-nothingness was gone. My nerves were toned up. My stainach improved and eating was no longer a cause of torment. Recovery was a simple and pleasant process. I could experience the allowed the least of the Law.

The longer makes an attack, in the Presonte-rian Review, on the revised version of the Old Testament. He holds a chair of Hebrew in a leading theological seminary. He charges that the revisers have slavishly followed the Jewish Masoretic text, instead of seeking to secure, as did the New Testament. apparent. Before long that miserable feeling of third pause, and a quasigenuffection on the part perience the pleasure of restoration and still attend to my literary duties. I continued the treatment until my health was fully restored, and I could perform my editorial duties as well as ever. years ago, and has been permanent.

is that of my brother, Hey. F. M. Conrad. His | the defendant it was her egg." An appeal was nervous system was completely shattered, by over-work and the line of powerful drugs. For several months he was chirely laid aside. The first effect of Compound Oxygen in his case was the ability to totain healthy sleep, to which he had long been a stranger. Then his whole system was toned up. His digestion, which had been greatly disordered, became healthy. A marked improvement in his eyesight was one of the most notable indications. He is now busy among the churches, as well as attending to his duties as Editor-in-Chief of the Observer. "The overworked thousands who cannot take

a week's or day's rest from their wearying labors, ought to know more about this Compound Oxygen." A "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action

1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia.

HIS IDEA.

He Wanted the Soldier to Have Fair Play. [Southern Bivouac.] Once upon a time, at a place and date which had, maybe, better not be given, a gang of Confederate cavalrymen, of that class which the French style "zephyrs," and we call "bummers," boarded a railway train which had been stopped between two flourishing cities, and began to levy contributions on the passengers. They were in a great hurry, because they expected every moment the arrival of a detail of

caught "in flagrante." There was a number of Jews on the train, en route from the more Southern city to buy goods in the other and more favorably located point, and their pocketbooks were well lined. The bummers were prancing around in this crowd, and "going through" the serrowful Hebrews in a scandalous way, when, it is related, a long, lank, slab-sided Michigan cavalryman, who had been very philosophically watching all that transpired, as if a quite familiar scene to him, reached out and grabbed the most

"Well, now spit it out quick," said the reb. I always like to treat prisoners right, but I ain't got much time. That d-d, stuck up provest guard will be along d'rectly, and we'll be 'bleeged to quit work." "I ain't a goin' to detain you. You see that Jew sittin' over thar. I see him take his pocket-

active examiner by the jacket and said, "Hold

on a minute, Reb, I want to tell you some-

wanted to give you the pint." The rebstarted off like a shot out of a shovel, but the Michigander pulled him back again. I don't want to be misunderstood," he said. You needn't think I'm a tryin' to curry favor with you fellows, becuz I'm a prisoner. I've fit you for three year, and I'm goin' at it again as soon as I'm exchanged, but for all that, I don't want to see no d-d Jew defraud a soldier."

Jay Gould's Waistcoat.

[Brooklyn Eagle.] A young friend of George Gould was dining with the family. Conversation turned on tricks, and the young friend said he could take off a man's vest without removing his coat. He explained that feat, which consists of working the vest down the arms by gradually coaxing the shoulders through the armholes. Then the vest can be removed by slipping it off under the coat sleeves. Dexterity and patience are required. The young man was positive he was the only one present who could do it. Mr. on the spot. The caller was zealously anxious to bet his modest pile against an equal sum to be put up by the millionaire; but the latter advised him not to bet any more than a big apple, as he would be sure to lose it. Mr. Gould thereupon proceeded to perform the elusive act. He first took off his coat.

"Hold on, sir," said the young man, "that is not permitted; it is barred." "I understand that," replied the banker; "I'll-put on the coat again. I'm only getting

vest outside of his coat. "I'm at your service now," he quietly said. The young man lost an apple, but gained a more than one way of doing a thing. In his own style there is no greater lover of quiet fun other places where furniture is in danger of becomown style there is no greater lover of quiet fun

than Jay Gould.

It Made Him Lonesome.

[Arkansaw Traveller.] An old fellow who had just served a sentence of 10 years in the penitentiary was asked if he enjoyed his freedom. "Well," said he, "it kinder suits me until meal time comes, and then it sorter don't." "Don't like to work, eh?" "Well, no. If I had I wouldn't er went "Tolerable. It wa'n't a barbecue, still it did putty well. Only one objection." "What was that?" "Had to work for it." "Did they ever whip you?" "Well, they tetched me ever whip you?" "Well, they tetched me completion of the third volume of the History of Waman Suffrage. to the pen." "How did they feed you?" Well, it didn't feel good." "Do you ever ain't able." "You look to be a very strong man." "Yes, but workin' makes me lonesome." "What was the hardest thing you object to the young preachers?" "Well, we had to sit and listen till they got through — Women are numerous in the British civil servpreachin'. It made me lonesome.

Sword Canes for Ladies. | Philadelphia Times.] "I guess I'll have to lay in a new stock of sword canes," said a Ninth street dealer in walking sticks yesterday. "That lady took the last one I had."

"Do ladies buy sword canes?" was asked. "Do they? Well, I should say so. Young lady artists are heavy customers in them. You see, they go about the country sketching and painting, and they want something for protec-

"Against tramps?" "No, against lizards and snakes-and cows, They tell me they split a lizard every time-

run him right through.' "Are you sure they fight cows with them?"

"That's what they say, but I doubt it. Between you and me, if a girl saw a cow coming strong. toward her she'd drop the cane and make for a fence every time. That's none of my business, though. I'm selling canes, and if the ladies want to buy them, I'm going to encourage them all I can."

The Rev. Sam Jones on Collections.

[Macon Day.] Between two and three thousand people were n the tabernacle last night when Evangelist Jones stood up to open the services. He prefaced his remarks with the statement that there were some incidental expenses, such as the gas used, and that would have to be paid for, and that a collection would be taken up to meet this. "Any gentleman," he said, "will cheerfully contribute his mite to help out, for the demand is necessary and reasonable. There are some people here, I have no doubt, who will sneer and say, 'This is always the way with these religious meetings; anything to get money.' I am not appealing to these flopeared hounds. They can keep their hands and their money in their pockets." [Laughter.] Then the ushers passed the baskets and the

of a Mrs. Kelley, daughter of Col. Hornbrook, of Wheeling, Va., who was brought to this city on a bed, a complete wreck from paralysis and a fearful sufferer from neuralgia. I knew how apparently hopeless her case was; and I knew how

a neighbor's garden, let fall an egg, which the the text as they received it.

—In the East the husband calls his wife after her This restoration to health took place several utilized. A suit was brought in court to recover the price of the egg, when it was decided "A case even More Wonderful than my own | that "the egg being layed on the premises of

> Cannot Kelp Himself. [New Orleans Picayune.]

Mr. Davis protests against the use of histories in our schools which are calculated to teach Southern children that the Federal Government is sovereign. This will be taught out of the schools. It is a question of politics of the future. History is a photograph of the past.

Shoot Him on the Spot. [Boston Traveller.] The next rebeilious Mormon who puts the free, on application to Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, national flag at half mast should be made to "follow the flag."

SCIENTIFIC CHAT.

- A leading optician says he would not advise any person to wear tinted glasses without first sulting an oculist, in order to get as nearly as possible the precise shade to be worn. People are not so cautious as they ought to be about the treatment of their eyes.

- The summit of Cotopaxi, the loftiest of active volcanoes, has never been reached. This greatest of mountain wonders is 15,000 feet higher than Vesuvius, and shoots forth its fire from a crest covred by 3,000 feet of snow, with a voice that has

been heard 600 miles. - In North Borneo and Western Texas are the two greatest deposits of bats' guano in the world, guards, which would not only interrupt their that in the latter place covering an area of more operations, but make it warm for them, if than two square miles to the depth of 50 feet. This guano is as rich in ammonia as the best Peruvian, and is now being shipped to England and France in vast quantities.

- Lightning is reflected for 150 to 200 miles, and thunder may be heard for 20 or 15 miles. - Many manufacturers declare that paper is the oming king that is destined in great measure to drive wood and iron out of general use. -The century plant is the American aloe. Its botanical name is Agave Americana, and it is called the maguey in South America, and in Mexico the mescal. It is a plant of the cactus kind, having a short stem, which terminates in a circular cluster of fleshy, sharp-pointed, bluish-green leaves, covered with spines. Each of these leaves lives for many years, so that but few have withered when the plant has reached its maturity. It is a popular rror that this only occurs once in 100 years, where-

fore the name "century plant" is used. The period of maturity of the plant varies generally, according to climate, from 10 to 70 years.

— Lightning does its work before the victim cnows anything. Two men were struck while taking refuge under a tree. Both were carried into the house and laid out for dead. One of the men revived, and, after weeks of terrific suffering and infirmity, he got out again and is still living. He book, just now, and stuff it under the seat. I said that he knew no more about having been struck by lightning than he was conscious of having lived before the flood. It was all news to him when he was told of the fact .- Chicago Current. —A man, walking in a field near Cincinnati, was killed by lightning, the fluid passing up from the earth to the cloud. This was proved by the persons who saw the line of fire go upward; by the leather driven into his foot from the sole of his

boot, and by the perforation in the top of his hat, the ragged edge pointing upward.-Chicago Cur--A photographer of Prague has succeeded in producing a good picture of waves of sound which were made visible by taking advantage of the irregular refraction of light by the waves set in vibration by sound.

- It is contemplated to use the electric light in ligiers for night work during harvest time, in order to escape the heat, which is almost murderous for Europeans, and is an obstacle to their carrying on agricultural work.

— Over 3,000 pounds of arsenic have been sent to the San Joaquin (Cal.) Valley during the past week

for use in fighting grasshoppers, and the new idea is being practiced successfully.

—If your blacksmith insists upon burning your horses' feet, says the National Stockman, in order to make the shoes fit, hunt another farrier at once. Gould listened to the explanation and said that | The horseshoer who will do such a thing is either any man could do it, and that he could do it an ignoramus or is too lazy to do his work as it should be done. - An American publisher is producing an excel-

lent substitute for glue for the use of bookbinders. It is called gum gluten, and is free from smell, very adhesive and strong. By its use it is claimed that a saving of 75 per cent, can be effected in a bookndery in a twelvementh, 100 weight of gluten going as far as six of glue.

— Lactic acid is one of the chief agents that give acidity to the gastric juice of the stomach in health.
This is the acid of sour milk, and, therefore, one of
the best Summer diet drinks that we can use is

buttermilk. It satisfies the craving for acids by giving to the stomach a natural supply and at the same time furnishing in its cheesy matter a good Then he took off his vest and at once put on his coat, and succeeded it with putting on his dure fatigue in hot weather better on buttermilk - A new industry in the Southern forests is the utilization of the needles of the long-leaved pine-Pinus palustris. The leaves are soaked in a bath verification of the important truth that there is | to remove the glazing, and then "crinkled" for

> remains in the leaves makes a most inhospitable abode for these annoying visitors. FOR THE LADIES.

ing infested with insects. The terpentine which

- An Iowa girl has an album in which she keep the pictures of all the young men who have flirted with her without coming to the point. She calls i her roones' gallery. - A young man in Cambridge, Mass., who an

noyed a young lady by easting reflections from the sun on her by means of a piece of looking-glass, Woman Suffrage.

-The German Government has discharged all expect to ge back there?" "That sorter de- women who were employed in its postal, telegraph pends," "Upon what?" "Upon whother or no they ketch me." "You don't intend to work, then?" "Well, not if I can help it. I monopolized such service in some towns, much suffering has ensued among the discharged. The motive alleged is, that woman is unfit for such public service.

— A Nantucket woman, to combine business with

had to bear in the penitentiary!" "Jaw."
"What?" "Jaw. Young preachers would come around and talk to us." "Why did you is a great deal of sand at Nantucket.—Hartford

ice. In a competition for 165 places in the post-offices 2,534 women entered.

—Bishop Stevens, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has decided that women are eligible as members of the vestry, the question having come up through the choosing of two ladies to the vestry of a church in the Philadelphia diocese. The first decision of the Bishop was unfavorable; but, after reconsidering and laying the matter before persons well versed in ecclesiastical and secular law, he reversed his opinion. The question was onsidered as a legal one entirely, the charter of the church requiring that a vestryman must be a citizen of the Commonwealth; and the point being whether or not women were citizens in the mean-ing of the law, the lawyers decided that the female members of a congregation were a part of the corporation, and therefore entitled to be elected as

vestrywomen.

— Miss Braddon, the novelist, is a pleasant, matron-like woman, above the medium hight; fair, with a complexion that suggests more of horse exercise and the air generally than pens and ink and hard work in a library. Her eyes are small, her mouth large and characteristic; lips firm, and chin

-A widow in Wilton, Conn., says she never intends to marry again. She is 104.

— The girl with soft gray eyes and rippling brown hair, who walked all over your poor fluttering heart at the charity ball, has just finished a crazy quilt containing 1,064 pieces of neckties and hat linings, put together with 21,390 stitches. And her poor old father fastens on his suspenders with a long nail, a piece of twine, a sharp stick and one regularly ordained button.

—A California belle drives a four-in-hand of the sects Perilic Coast Support assert.

zebras at a Pacific Coast Summer resort. She has her reward. The men say she is a stunner, and the women say she is highly improper. The zebras don't say anything, but wink as they brush the flies off their striped suits.

PERSONS AND THINGS. - Edmund Hoyle, the patron saint of old-fash-

ioned whist players, was born over 200 years ago, and lived to the advanced age of 97, dying in Cavendish Square, London, in 1769.

—A learned Chinaman says Buddhism was introduced into China by accident. One of the Emperors of the Han dynasty heard of the remarkable teachings and works of Christ, and sent an embassy to see him and bring back his teachings. The em-bassy, on arriving in India, heard of Buddah, and supposed he was the sage whom they were seeking. They obtained his books and returned at once to

of Compound Oxygen; especially in the case of a Mrs. Kelley, daughter of Col. Hornbrook, exerted himself so strenuously that he literally on their backs, shackle their ankles and hoist their

apparently hopeless her case was; and I knew him. "Monsieur," blandly remarked his Imperial Highness, "I have heard Thalberg," (a day in August. He is a total abstainer from all pause, and a low bow from the pianist,) "I have spirituous liquors, and is in full possession of all heard Liszt," (another pause, and still a lower his senses, frequently lecturing to the students of -Prof. Briggs makes an attack, in the Presbuteinstead of seeking to see are, as did the New Testament revisers, a correct text; and that they have proved themselves incompetent, from their igno-rance of Hebrew grammar, to translate correctly

> first son, and the wife the busband after the same manner, If their first born be named Joseph, they address each other as "Mother of Joseph," and "Father of Joseph," respectively.

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